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Area Wage Survey
Sandusky, Ohio
June 1984

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U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Summary
August 1984

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This summary presents results of a June 1984 survey of occupational wages and supplementary benefits in the Sandusky area, which consists of Erie County. This is 1 of 92 areas which the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. In addition, the Bureau conducts more extensive studies of occupational wages and related benefits in 71 other areas throughout the United States. For information on these reports and other Bureau publications, contact any BLS regional office identified on the back page.

This study covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected services. A sample of 39 establishments employing 9,467 workers was selected to represent 62 establishments employing 11,794 workers in the area. (See table 5 for further information on the scope of the survey.) Data collected in the sample of establishments were projected to represent all establishments within the scope of the survey.

Table 1 provides hourly earnings information on office and plant workers employed in selected occupations common to a variety of industries. Tables 2, 3, and 4 present information on paid holidays, vacation pay provisions, and health, insurance, and pension plans for nonsupervisory production and related workers and office workers.

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of variations in job duties among establishments. The job descriptions used in the survey are available on request.

New or revised occupational descriptions are being introduced in this survey for secretaries, stenographers, word processors, messengers, receptionists, general maintenance workers, motor vehicle mechanics (formerly maintenance mechanics motor vehicles), and material handling laborers. Boiler tenders are no longer surveyed.

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Table 1. Hourly earnings[1] of selected occupations in Sandusky, Ohio, June 1984

Occupation	Number of workers			Hourly earnings (all workers)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																
	All[3]	Men	Women	Mean	Median	Middle range	3.40 and under 3.80	3.80 – 4.60	4.60 – 5.40	5.40 – 6.20	6.20 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.80	7.80 – 8.60	8.60 – 9.40	9.40 – 10.20	10.20 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.80	11.80 – 12.60	12.60 – 13.40	13.40 – 14.20	14.20 – 15.00	15.00 – 15.80	15.80 – 16.60	16.60 – 17.40	17.40 – 18.20
Secretaries	46	-	46	11.57	13.09	8.08–13.95	-	-	5	1	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	11	3	1	1	1	3
Secretaries III	13	-	13	12.13	13.07	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
File clerks	8	-	8	4.56	4.93	- -	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	31	-	31	6.48	5.11	4.80– 6.65	2	4	12	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators I	20	-	20	5.23	4.99	4.52– 5.27	2	4	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators II	11	-	11	8.76	6.69	- -	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	19	13	6	12.32	14.60	8.08–16.49	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	4
Computer operators II	7	4	3	7.94	6.08	- -	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Drafters	29	27	2	11.70	11.39	10.10–13.23	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	1	-	-	2	1
Drafters IV	8	7	1	10.24	10.15	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters V	16	15	1	13.42	13.18	12.23–13.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	-	-	2	1
Maintenance carpenters	10	10	-	13.30	14.54	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	151	151	-	13.33	14.77	11.87–14.77	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	-	3	3	4	14	-	-	107	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle mechanics	11	11	-	12.44	14.59	- -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General maintenance workers	65	65	-	9.37	9.25	7.77–13.24	-	9	4	-	2	2	6	16	1	5	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	131	131	-	14.27	14.85	14.85–14.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	5	4	-	-	99	12	-	-	-
Stationary engineers	17	17	-	13.19	14.56	14.50–14.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers	59	57	1	9.58	10.05	6.85–10.25	-	-	4	2	10	-	-	1	19	11	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	31	31	-	9.87	10.05	10.05–10.25	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping packers	183	170	13	10.92	12.58	8.95–12.59	-	-	-	1	24	6	-	17	22	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forklift operators	134	133	1	11.00	12.45	9.60–12.74	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	1	33	-	10	27	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards	26	24	2	11.19	13.04	9.50–13.12	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards I	26	24	2	11.19	13.04	9.50–13.12	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	88	68	19	8.13	8.81	4.96–12.29	11	9	8	9	4	-	2	7	10	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework, production bonuses, and commission systems, are included in the wages reported; nonproduction bonuses are excluded. Cost-of-living allowances are considered as part of the workers' regular pay. Hourly earnings reported for salaried workers are derived from regular salaries divided by the corresponding standard hours of work. The wages of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers are excluded. The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate.

[2] May include data for workers not identified by sex. Similarly, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

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Table 2. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Sandusky, Ohio, June 1984

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid holidays	7	1
In establishments providing paid holidays	93	99
Number of holidays:		
2 holidays	(1)	-
3 holidays	(1)	-
6 holidays	4	6
7 holidays	3	2
Plus 2 half days	1	1
8 holidays	7	3
9 holidays	1	8
Plus 3 half days	(1)	8
10 holidays	2	3
11 holidays	17	17
12 holidays	48	37
13 holidays	10	13
Average number of paid holidays where provided (in days)	11.1	10.9

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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Table 3. Paid vacation provisions[1] for full-time workers in Sandusky, Ohio, June 1984

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid vacations	3	-
In establishments providing paid vacations	97	100
Length-of-time payment	87	98
Percentage payment	11	2
By vacation pay provisions for:[2]		
6 months of service:		
Under 1 week	8	(3)
1 week	57	72
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	11
1 year of service:		
1 week	34	12
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	5	-
2 weeks	58	88
2 years of service:		
1 week	25	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	5	1
2 weeks	64	91
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-
3 weeks	1	1
3 years of service:		
1 week	4	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4	1
2 weeks	37	68
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	51	25
3 weeks	1	6
5 years of service:		
1 week	4	-
2 weeks	31	46
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	-
3 weeks	57	54
10 years of service:		
1 week	(3)	-
2 weeks	10	5
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-
3 weeks	36	56
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	49	25
4 weeks	(3)	14
15 years of service:		
1 week	(3)	-
2 weeks	4	3
3 weeks	16	9
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	-
4 weeks	71	86
5 weeks	-	2
20 years of service:		
1 week	(3)	-
2 weeks	4	3
3 weeks	6	8
4 weeks	32	44
5 weeks	55	45
6 weeks	-	2
25 years of service:		
1 week	(3)	-
2 weeks	4	3
3 weeks	6	8
4 weeks	18	30
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	5	-
5 weeks	65	58
6 weeks	-	2
30 years of service:		
1 week	(3)	-
2 weeks	4	3
3 weeks	6	8
4 weeks	18	30
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	3	-
5 weeks	67	58
6 weeks	-	2
Maximum vacation available:		
1 week	(3)	-
2 weeks	4	3
3 weeks	6	8
4 weeks	18	30
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	3	-
5 weeks	67	58
6 weeks	-	2

[1] Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation bonus, vacation-savings, and those plans which offer 'extended' or 'sabbatical' benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

[2] Includes payment other than 'length of time,' such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments converted to an equivalent time basis; a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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Table 4. Health, insurance, and pension plans offered to full-time workers in Sandusky, Ohio, June 1984

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments offering at least one of the benefits shown below[1]	100	100
Life insurance	100	100
Noncontributory plans	96	95
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	94	85
Noncontributory plans	91	84
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[2]	94	97
Sickness and accident insurance	90	79
Noncontributory plans	87	78
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	4	48
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	4	33
Long-term disability insurance	55	65
Noncontributory plans	51	55
Hospitalization insurance	100	100
Noncontributory plans	84	67
Surgical insurance	100	100
Noncontributory plans	84	67
Medical insurance	100	100
Noncontributory plans	84	67
Major medical insurance	54	100
Noncontributory plans	38	44
Dental insurance	68	60
Noncontributory plans	59	45
Health maintenance organization	8	16
Noncontributory plans	1	4
Retirement pension	92	92
Noncontributory plans	90	90

[1] Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer. 'Noncontributory plans' include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans such as workers' compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

[2] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

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Table 5. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Sandusky, Ohio,[1] June 1984

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Within scope of survey				Studied[4]
				Total[5]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
All divisions	50	62	39	11,794	100	7,399	1,103	9,467
Manufacturing	50	29	20	8,223	70	5,977	772	7,370
Nonmanufacturing[6]	50	33	19	3,571	30	1,422	331	2,097

[1] The Sandusky area consists of Erie County. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other statistical series for the area to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters (within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area or nonmetropolitan county) are considered as one establishment.

[4] Includes executive, professional, part-time, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

[5] Includes transportation, communication, and other public utilities (excluding taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation); wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; hotels and other lodging places; laundries and other personal services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); engineering and architectural services; and miscellaneous business services. Major industries excluded from this survey are agriculture, mining, construction; some services (notably educational institutions and medical services), and government operations.

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